

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : : JANUARY 1.

WHAT PEARL HARBOR MEANS TO HAWAII.

The creation of a naval station at Pearl Harbor is a great national enterprise, affecting international relations and world politics. The relation of the subject to these factors is discussed elsewhere; but there will be a purely local effect upon Hawaii and the residents thereof, of but academic interest to the great outside world, but most vitally interesting to us who live here.

The Advertiser believes that in both its direct and indirect effects, a naval station at Pearl Harbor will rank in importance on equal terms with the overthrow of the monarchy, annexation to the United States, and the establishment of cable communication with America and Asia.

A necessary incident to a first class naval station at Pearl Harbor will be first class fortifications to protect it.

Adequate fortifications will consist of twelve inch mortars, eight and thirteen inch guns, and forts and turrets to contain them. In addition to these, barracks and quarters for a regiment of officers and soldiers will be required.

The naval station will consist of a shipyard, docks, shops and incidental employments, that will give work to not less than 1000 to 3000 men according to the work on hand, while not less than 500 naval staff, officers, marines and guards will be required for naval purposes.

The permanent employees and most of the officers stationed at both the fortifications and the naval station, will be accompanied by their families.

The ordinary number reckoned in a family is five. Reduce this estimate to four, and estimate that the number of men with families will only be a thousand, and this will give an addition to the population of 3,000.

This will not be all, for, being a central point midway between San Francisco, Australia, Panama the Philippines, China, Japan, Siberia and Alaska, it will become the rendezvous for the Pacific squadron when the latter is not otherwise busy and the place for its repairs to be made. All of the officers and men of the fleet will be added to the other population.

A summary of the probable minimum added population of Hawaii incidental to a Pearl Harbor naval station will be:

Artillery in charge of fortifications.....	1000
Naval staff, marines and guards.....	500
Naval station employees.....	2000
Families of officers and employees.....	3000
Naval crews in port, say an average of.....	1500

Total.....8000

Added to this will be a thousand or more persons who will be engaged in supplying the necessities of this large population.

It is safe to say that a fully equipped station at Pearl Harbor will add 10,000 people to the white population of Hawaii.

That is more than all of the Germans, English and American born United States citizens in Hawaii today.

They will all be beef eaters, with all of the accompanying appetites and needs. Not a rice eater among them.

No business men needs to be told what tripling the white American population of Oahu will mean.

A temporary increase of a third of this number was what largely created the flush times of 1899 and 1900.

The buildings and fortifications will cost several millions of dollars, seventy per cent of the cost of which will be for labor, practically all of which will be spent here.

The Oahu Railroad will be compelled to double track to Pearl Harbor and run hourly, if not half hourly trains, to meet the demands for travel between Honolulu and its progressive suburb, for that is what Pearl Harbor will be in most respects. The people of Pearl Harbor will come to Honolulu for their theatres, ball games and other amusements; the ladies will do their shopping and marketing here; the churches and schools will feel the influence of the new blood, while society will receive a permanent and brilliant addition, which, combined with the wide-open hospitality for which it is now known, will make Honolulu one of the famous social centers of the world.

The financial and social effects will not by any means be the greatest to be felt. More important and far reaching still will be the political results. The military and naval officials, soldiers and marines, will not be entitled to vote here but all of the permanent employees, mechanics and workmen who are either directly or indirectly connected with the station will be voters.

It does not take a prophet to predict what a radical effect the addition of fifteen hundred to two thousand white American voters to the Island of Oahu will have on local politics.

To sum up, the establishment of a naval station at Pearl Harbor will secure to Hawaii that protection which it is entitled to. The business interests of Hawaii, more particularly of Honolulu, will be permanently stimulated as never before;

The social and intellectual atmosphere of the territory will be benefited.

The politics of the Territory will be elevated by the improvement in the calibre and character of the electorate.

It is in the interest of every man, woman and child in Hawaii that a naval station should be established at Pearl Harbor, and the government and people of the Territory should use every effort, combined and individual, to secure it.

One way to secure it is to educate Congress and the people of the United States as to what Pearl Harbor consists of; its advantages and necessity for national purposes. One of the best ways to accomplish this purpose is to spread this edition of the Advertiser broadcast throughout the Union.

The fact that so many of the South American warships are for sale indicates that Colombia, in talking about a Latin alliance against the United States, was trumpeting through her hat.

If the Emperor Menelik comes to the St. Louis fair he will be the third reigning sovereign to enter the United States, Kalakaua and Dom Pedro being the other two.

GROWTH OF THE NAVY.

The United States has a remarkable naval record. In the beginning it built a few good ships and put them in command of rough and ready seafarers who soon carried the fame of their new flag to the most distant paths of ocean commerce. The record of the Navy during the war of the Revolution was one which, up to the time of the French alliance, eclipsed that of the Army; and in the war of 1812 it not only distinguished itself in battle, but as a commerce-destroying agency took about 2700 prizes and compelled the actual if not formal abandonment of the right of search.

After the war of 1812 the Navy had abundant laurels—including those of the Tripolitan adventure—by which to remember its past, but it saw little active service for nearly fifty years. Yet the fine traditions of the service were maintained and the vast deep-sea commerce of the country preserved the type of men who, in more strenuous years, had manned the batteries of the Bon Homme Richard and of Perry's squadron on Lake Erie.

The beginning of the Civil War saw our small naval force widely dispersed; but in a remarkably short time the North had more armed tonnage afloat than Great Britain. The United States Navy, in 1864, contained over 600 vessels of every useful class; and the genius of American inventors had produced the ironclad for the South and the Monitor for the North thus revolutionizing sea warfare and compelling the war marine of Europe to start anew.

After the Civil war the Navy was allowed to dwindle to an insignificant force. The United States had no sea-going commerce left to protect; and the people, tired of noise and the smell of powder, turned with displeasure from all forms of military preparation. But for the Indians the Army might have been cut down to 10,000 men or less; the Navy was so reduced that officers and men were ashamed to go abroad in their inferior ships. Things went on in this way until, during the administration of President Arthur, the New Navy was begun by laying the keels of the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta and the gunboat Dolphin. From year to year the types and tonnage were improved, protected cruisers, armored cruisers and battleships following and then submarines. Of the new but not the newest construction, we now have 110 warships which are either in service or fit for service, each ranking with the best of its types at the time of construction. The "newest Navy" consists of sixty warships, nearly all under construction, which will involve an outlay of \$80,000,000. And now comes the news from Washington that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is planning to make our Navy the second in the world.

And why not? The new vessels, numbering fourteen battleships, eight great armored cruisers, of 14,000 tons each; three semi-armored cruisers, with a tonnage of 9600; six protected cruisers of 3100 tonnage; six improved submarines; four seacoast monitors of 3200 tonnage; ten torpedo boat destroyers and seven torpedo boats—these vessels will bring us to the third place in sea-power ratings. There is only France to pass; and the United States has the money and the incentive to pass her. France has no such territorial interests abroad as we; no such coastlines to defend; no such conflicting interests to reconcile as our adhesion to the Monroe doctrine obliges us to consider. And so it may be deemed a mere question of time before the only rival of our Navy will be the friendly war marine of Great Britain, the two representing practically one motive and method in the civilization of the world.

It is not for war that the American Navy is building itself into so majestic a fabric, but for peace. Great Britain, though without friends on the continent of Europe, has had, thanks to her Navy, no serious war with a European power in over half a century. No one power would dare attack her; no combination of powers cares to undertake the risk. Great Britain finds that Navies are cheaper than wars and so shall we; and this country knows now that but for the Navy it possesses, it would have had to choose ere this between war against great odds or a humiliating settlement.

THE NEW YEAR'S ADVERTISER.

This edition of the Advertiser is the contribution of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, its publishers, to the cause of improved government, increased prosperity and the growth and development of Honolulu, which will be the direct result of the establishment of a naval station at Pearl Harbor.

There is some extra advertising in the issue, but the proceeds thereof and much more have been devoted to presenting as full and complete a conception of Pearl Harbor, its character and surroundings, as maps, pictures, statistics and descriptions can convey.

This twenty-four page edition will, we hope be the opening gun of a campaign to be conducted by the people of the Territory, to be terminated only with success.

The people of Hawaii have repeatedly demonstrated their ability to succeed in anything which they put their hands to, when they act together.

Since annexation there has been practically nothing that they have unitedly asked for, at Washington, that they have not obtained. Even now the transports to and from the Philippines are calling at Honolulu because the Merchants Association of this city asked it, and did a little hustling to facilitate the accommodation of the ships here.

Other communities make their necessities known at Washington, and get what they want, by systematic presentation thereof and working therefor.

Hawaii can accomplish like results by like means.

Fortifications and a naval station at Pearl Harbor are a meritorious proposition, both from a national and a local standpoint.

If the people of Hawaii really want them, they can be obtained by united, systematic effort in a time so short that it will astonish the most sanguine.

The War and Navy Departments are united in support of the proposition. What is needed is to supplement their efforts by sending a competent man to Washington who shall devote himself exclusively to pushing the measure. If such course is pursued, ultimate success is certain.

It is to be hoped that the report of Germany seeking a coaling station at St. Thomas is untrue. If it is confirmed, the little cablegram announcing the fact in yesterday's papers may be set down as the most significant one received here since the Pacific cable was opened.

A Happy New Year to the people of Hawaii.

THE KEY OF THE PACIFIC.

Hawaii is the key of the Pacific.

Pearl Harbor is the key of Hawaii.

These two propositions are not open to debate.

The consensus of American executive, diplomatic, military and naval opinion for nearly a century has unqualifiedly supported the proposition that the United States alone must control Hawaii.

The quotations from great Americans, published herewith, are but samples of all the official publications upon the subject. They can be multiplied indefinitely if desired.

There is not a living American military or naval officer of high rank, who does not support the proposition that the military necessities of the United States require that other powers shall be kept out of Hawaii.

This determination is as definitely a part of the constitutional policy of the United States as is the principle of the Monroe doctrine that European powers must be kept out of America. In fact, it is simply an extension of that principle. It is the Hawaiian Monroe doctrine.

The annexation of Hawaii was in pursuance of this principle.

The action of the United States government since annexation has been consistently in support thereof.

In spite of the proverbial slowness of Congress to act where large sums of money are involved, the following steps have been taken in the brief interval since annexation, to enable the United States to enforce its Hawaiian policy, viz:

1. Pearl Harbor bar has been removed.

The largest warship afloat can today enter Pearl Harbor.

2. The Navy Department has acquired over 700 acres in fee, of the choicest waterfront, facing Pearl Harbor—the pick, in fact, of the entire thirty miles of the harbor waterfront.

3. Complete plans and specifications have been prepared by the engineers of the Navy Department for the erection of a first-class navy yard, including dry docks, repair and construction shops and barracks.

4. The military experts of the Army Department have prepared in detail the plans for the fortification of the harbor.

These preliminary steps have cost the United States Government over \$300,000.

What remains to be done is:

1. To remove a few sand and soft coral spits to straighten the entrance channel to the harbor.

2. To erect the necessary wharves, buildings and machinery at the naval station.

The chief local events of the year were the coming of the cable, the dredging of Pearl Harbor bar, the outbreak of the volcano, the disbarment of Humphreys and Davis, the meeting of the Legislature, the exposure of the voucher scandals, the appointment of George R. Carter for Governor and of Sanford B. Dole for U. S. judge, the change in the Bishopric of the Roman Catholic mission, the Sumner trial, passage of the Fire Claims bill, the loan measure, the arrival of the Korea and Siberia, the disappearance of Wray Taylor, the suicide of E. R. Newman, the discovery of anti-lantana insects, the organization of a small farm movement, the closing out of the tramways, passage of the County Government law, the deaths of Judge Estee, J. B. Atherton, Samuel Allen, Robert W. Wilcox, George J. Ross and Judge Wilcox, the opening of the Alexander Young hotel, the Jones homicide and the coming of the Battleship and Cruiser squadron under Rear Admiral Evans.

Tourists do not generally travel from home before the holidays and if Hawaii is to get results from its promotion work, February and March should be the most prolific months. As a general thing the Territory will have to depend on winter custom, though if northern people knew of the delights of tropical summer in any trade wind island they would come to find them out. Education in what the trade winds mean and how they modify a southern exposure, ought to be a part of the curriculum of all the tourist tribes.

The Brooklyn Theater fire, occurring on Dec. 5, 1876, cost 300 lives. The Opera Comique of Paris caught fire May 25, 1887, and in the panic which ensued, 131 persons were killed. About 250 perished in the Chicago conflagration. At Santiago, Chile, in 1863, a Jesuit church burned with 2000 communicants. The Ring theatre, Vienna, Austria, was burned on May 16, 1882. A spirit lamp fell in the building causing the fire and 447 persons out of a total of 2,000 perished.

Southern California is doing some good tourist advertising. In one of the magazines is a page picture divided into two scenes. One shows a northerner standing, half-frozen, in a snowdrift; the other a woman picking wild-flowers by a California roadside. It is a picture which attracts instant notice and ought to make business for the citrus belt tourist resorts.

The proposal to sell live fish in tanks at the market is one that ought to take. It is borrowed from Japan where the eating of raw fish makes absolute freshness an indispensable quality of finny food. People on the beach will now have a chance to get flapping mullet at the market and keep them until wanted in little kitchen ponds of their own. Why not?

Stucco is common in the tropics but that does not make it beautiful or especially to be desired. The adobe effect is depressing. As between the front of the Williams photographic building, made of handsome brick, and some of the stuccoed stores opposite on Fort street, the advantage is all with the brick.

By the time Admiral Evans's fleet gets within earshot of Japan it may hear something doing there. The trend of the news shows that the Admiral was right in sailing when he did. Events now brewing may call for such fixed attention to American interests as a determined naval man is capable of giving.

Japan is now ready for war and has taken a decisive tone with Russia. The latter must answer in a way to satisfy the little brown men or fight. It is inconceivable that she will back down and the chances of war within the next few days are worth taking.

Rev. Dr. Bishop's article on Hawaiian Beauty Spots, or more particularly on the geological peculiarities of this group, is reprinted from the Tourist Promotion literature in which it originally appeared.